

The Centre Democrat.



S. T. SHUGERT & E. L. ORVIS, Editors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 6.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

NO. 19.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum in Advance

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GEN. W. H. H. DAVIS.
OF WICKS COUNTY.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

LECTORS AT LARGE.
B. J. McMillan.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. John Slavin,
2. John F. J. Schneider,
3. John W. Lee,
4. Herbert J. Horn,
5. Richard L. Wright,
6. John H. Brinson,
7. Wm. Stahlor,
8. Charles F. Reintzler,
9. H. M. North,
10. Harry G. Stiles,
11. A. J. Broadhead, Jr.,
12. F. V. Rockafellow,
13. No choice,
14. George H. Irwin;
15. George S. Parry,
16. P. S. Ackley,
17. John P. Levan,
18. Ezra D. Parker,
19. E. D. Mumma,
20. A. H. Dill,
21. Franklin P. James,
22. J. K. P. Duff,
23. John Swan,
24. A. B. Winteritz,
25. John H. Hill,
26. Wm. A. Farquet,
27. A. J. Greenfield.

EX-SENATOR KELLOGG, who is a delegate to the Republican National Convention, will go into the great body of his party, pleading the "baby act" on crimes perpetrated in defrauding the government.

The Tammany committee of New York, have engaged quarters at Chicago, on the meeting of the Democratic National Convention for quite a formidable delegation. They have secured four hundred rooms, but how many they will pack in a room, is not stated.

It is immaterial to the Democracy whether Blaine or Edmunds be the nominee for President, the Republicans will furnish the campaign literature that will show to the people not only the propriety, but the necessity of the defeat of the candidate. In either event the public will be favored with interesting reading.

The silk culture industry is to receive the fostering care of congress. Sen. George, chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry, reports an amendment to the Agriculture appropriation bill giving the sum of \$30,000 to be expended under directions of the Commissioners of Agriculture to encourage and develop the culture and raising of raw silk.

MR. CHRIS MAGEE, who holds Senator Cameron's proxy as a member of the Republican National Committee, announces that the boss may be expected home from Europe on the 18th of May. Magee is a Sherman man, and in the event of the Pennsylvania delegation failing to nominate Blaine, has strong hopes that Senator Cameron will influence them in favor of the nomination of Sherman.

KELLOGG escapes the law by pleading the statute of limitation. This ends the star route investigation farce in the courts. It is said now that the case of Kellogg will be taken up by the Springer committee to determine his fitness for a seat among the Representatives of the people in Congress. No person doubts the guilt of all these robbers, but the protection of officials in high positions, who profit by these political villainies and enormous thefts, are patent and irresistible under the present state of affairs.

The Virginia Stalwarts, or Republicans, held their State Convention on the 30th ult., for the appointment of delegates to the National convention. They instructed for Blaine and Lincoln. The Readjuster party had previously held a convention, at which they appointed delegates to represent the Republican party, resolving at the same time that hereafter they would be the Republican party, although heretofore they had belonged to other affiliations, and few of them had ever voted a Republican ticket. This was a little too large a dose for the original Republicans to swallow, so the old stagers came to the front in convention, and repudiated the action of the pretenders who favored the nomination of Arthur, and will contest the right of Mahone and his clan to represent the Republican party of Virginia at Chicago. This will doubtless be an

interesting episode in the deliberations of the harmonious body to meet on that occasion.

BOTH being alike guilty is comforting to the Philadelphia Press, which says: "Nobody doubts the honesty of Senator Edmunds. He musn't imagine even for a second that anybody does. But the point we like to see stand out like an obelisk in a desert is simply this, that if he and Mr. Blaine got their hooks caught into the same fish he couldn't say that he had captured a codfish and Mr. Blaine a shark. They both got codfish or they both got shark. Mr. Edmunds is fisherman enough to know that."

The plain English of this is, if Blaine prostituted his official position for personal gain in jobs, as charged by his Republican brethren, so did Edmunds, and therefore honors are easy. Hence Blaine not being the only tattooed candidate in the Republican ring the Press can still be happy.

FOREST fires last week, throughout the country, were about as disastrous and destructive of property and life, as the floods were a few weeks ago. The coal and lumber districts of the state have suffered severely, and thousands of people have lost their all. At Houtzdale, Clearfield county, so great is the destruction as to demand the most active efforts of the people in more favored districts, to prevent the suffering of thousands who are rendered destitute by the calamitous fires which prevailed there. It is gratifying that the people were prompt in supplying the immediate demands of the destitutes with food; but much more will be required, as few of the unfortunates of that district, saved anything but the clothing in which they escaped from the flames. Our own citizens deserve credit for promptness, as they had a car load of supplies on the road in a few hours after learning of the necessity for them.

It is announced that at an early day Representative Converse of Ohio, will introduce another tariff bill as an amendment or substitute for the Morrison bill. This bill, says a Washington correspondent, proposes to restore the duties on wool, except as to carpet wool, which are to be placed upon the free list with some twenty other articles. The metal schedule is to be equalized by reducing the duty on some articles and increasing it on a few others. The tobacco internal tax is to be abolished, and a provision is to be made for giving alcohol to manufacturers free of tax. The manufacturers who manufacture for export are to receive a rebate on their raw materials equal to the duty less ten per cent. A reduction of 10 per cent. is to be made in favor of goods imported in American bottoms. This is said to be similar to an old law passed in Jefferson's administration, except that Jefferson's differential duty was an increase of 10 per cent. on the then existing tariff list, while Converse proposes 10 per cent. reduction. Converse thinks that this bill will reduce the revenue \$40,000,000.

STATE TREASURER BAILEY on May 1st made his report, and handed over the public treasury to his successor, Mr. Livesy. He makes the following exhibit of the finances of the state, and where the funds are deposited, exclusive of money appropriated to the sinking fund:

Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh	\$191,297 30
Exchange Bank, Bradford	10,000 00
Farmers Bank, Harrisburg	40,250 29
Philadelphia	26,812 57
First National Bank, Pittsburgh	50,000 00
First National Bank, Harrisburg	102,447 50
First National Bank, Uniontown	145,000 00
Freehold Bank, Pittsburgh	50,000 00
Grand National Bank, Philadelphia	90,000 00
Masonic Bank, Pittsburgh	30,000 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh	90,000 00
Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg	30,000 00
National Bank, Middletown	30,000 00
National Bank of Fayette county	10,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh	10,000 00
People's Bank, of Philadelphia	150,000 00
Advances, check, cash items and proceeds, checks in hands of Attorney General	23,987 93
Total amount in general funds	\$1,436,521 13

A Disgraceful Controversy.

The acrimony which characterizes the contest for the Republican presidential nomination is inexpressibly painful, remarks the Harrisburg Patriot. It forces the conviction that all the honored leaders of the grand old party are alike tainted with corruption. Such a knowledge can afford pleasure to no one. It must be humiliating to all.

The friends of Blaine charge Mr. Edmunds with having dabbled in stocks and bonds of a railroad which obtained value by legislation promoted by him. Mr. Edmunds by implication admits the soft impeachment. The friends of Edmunds charge Blaine with the same crime. The friends of Blaine plead guilty, but assert that what Blaine did Edmunds did also.

There is no doubt that the charges in both cases are strictly true. But what good can be accomplished by parading them before the public? If the party was better than the culprits in this case the public would be spared and both men quietly dropped into the disgraceful retirement they deserve. It is the rule of logic that when rogues fall out honest men will come by their own, however, and this controversy will probably end in turning all the rascals out.

Pennsylvania Coal Producer for 1883.

There is a popular idea says the Philadelphia Times that the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania, being scattered over a much greater extent of territory, is of more value to the state than the anthracite field. Such, however, is not the case at present. The anthracite field is confined to portions of nine counties and comprises 310 collieries, which employed last year 87,308 persons, to whom \$33,597,252 was paid in wages. The mines were worked an average of 214 days during the year and the output was 30,154,546 tons of coal. The bituminous field in operation for the same time comprised portions of twenty-five counties. The number of active collieries was 381, employing 45,454 men and boys, to whom \$17,014,624 were paid in wage. The average number of days the collieries were in operation was 207 1/2, and the output of coal amounted to 18,729,817 tons. This includes the amount of coal used by 19,617 coke ovens in the manufacture of 3,380,872 tons of coke.

A comparison of these figures discloses the fact that while bituminous coal is produced in nearly three times as many counties as comprise the whole known anthracite field, and while there are seventy one more bituminous coal collieries in active operation than in the anthracite district, but little more than half the number of men are employed producing coal and receiving wages in about the same proportion. There is a large field for future development in the bituminous districts, but at present much of it remains untouched.

PROF. VIRCHOW, who has probably given closer scientific attention to the subject than any other man in the German empire, testifies that no trichinosis epidemic has been produced in that country by the American meat product and that no cases of disease have been observed which can be attributed to its consumption; excepting in a solitary instance at Bremen, where living trichinae were noted and some sickness of the nature of trichinosis discovered, but without fatal results. With such a showing as this it is not easily to be understood why the importation of American pork, almost invariably well cured as it is known to be, should have been prohibited on sanitary grounds. It is true that many Germans are in the habit of eating their own swine product without much, if any, cooking, and disastrous results quite naturally follow such egregious violations of the laws of health and common sense. It

is a little unjust, however, that a product which in this country is considered healthful and nutritious, forming a general article of food, should be debarred from the ports of Germany, for the reason that the people of the country are made sick by eating their own hogs raw. But it is becoming more and more evident, as the facts are better known, that sanitary considerations have never had much to do with the questions, excepting as a pretext for unfriendly legislation, and the opinion of Prof. Virchow will doubtless go unheeded. As the Berliner Tageblatt says: "The importations is and remains prohibited, for whenever certain interests are at stake neither morality nor science stands a chance of being heard."

THE United States rounds off its list of metals by the discovery of immense tin deposits near Haring's peak Dakota. Prof. G. E. Bailey, analytical chemist, who has examined the country, says that the region contains large quantities of ore which can be profitably worked. "I can safely say," said he, "that a great deal of the tin-bearing rock can be easily obtained. It can be quarried from the surface instead of being dug for and followed underground. How abundant this rock is you may imagine when I tell you that I have seen veins of it measuring more than fifty feet in width. This rock can easily be crushed, the ore concentrated, and the metal worked into bars of pure tin. To extract the stream tin the process would resemble placer mining for gold, although, of course, much rougher, the metal being in larger fragments and larger quantity. The ore is much better than that of Cornwall, where the rock averages about two per cent. of tin. The stream tin—that which must be obtained by sluicing, or placer work—will yield about 75 per cent.

THE acquittal in Philadelphia, on the grounds of insanity, of Emma Bickel, who had deliberately killed a former lover by shooting him from a window, where she had for some time waited knowing he would pass the house, shows how hard it is to convict a woman of a capital offense and to what extent public opinion allow her to use a pistol with impunity. As a matter of form she will be detained in a lunatic asylum for a short time, but in a few months at farthest be again free to seek another lover, and, if she feels like it, kill him should he desert her. Not an unnoticeable feature of the trial were the murmurs of "Cincinnati" from the audience after the rendition of the verdict. There is probably no other country having a system of criminal law and procedure where the enforcement is so lax and so general acquiesced in. Whenever a clear case of murder goes unpunished, it may be taken for granted that the train is laid for another murder, though there be not the slightest apparent connection between them or the actors.—Washington Post.

As the tariff discussion progresses, says an exchange, it becomes apparent that there is only one really vital issue before the country, and that is the necessity for a reform of the system of taxation which places the principal burden of supporting the Government upon consumers of the necessities of life. With such an extraordinary surplus revenue there is no excuse for delay in lopping off the unnecessary taxes. As the Republicans have persistently refused to do this, they have given the people the best of all reasons for turning them out. While it may be unfortunate that a minority of the Democrats should want to stand on the Republican platform on this question, the average voter and tax-payer will hardly be foolish enough to think that the much desired reduction can be attained as surely by keeping the Republicans in as it can by turning them out. We therefore expect to see them turned out, neck and crop, next November.

A Navy.

The Republican papers express a great deal of indignation at the course of Democrats in Congress who object to giving to Cassidier sufficient money to build a navy before he passes from public life. They have no confidence in his integrity, and believe he would divide it with the Johnny Roachs and their political partners. The country can stand it without a fighting navy until Democrats take charge of the Government, when the money necessary will be forthcoming with some assurance that it will be economically and honestly expended. The Lancaster Intelligencer, discussing this subject, states:

"We have visibly suffered because of our deficiency. We never needed one much until in the civil war and then we picked one up which was good enough for the occasion. It is true that this was because our opponents had no navy, and we asked where we would be if a great naval power should bounce down upon us. Doubtless we would be nowhere. But then the great naval power has not pounced, and there are no immediate signs that it will. There is an old saying from a very wise source, which declares that 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' It is true that another equally wise man says 'in time of peace prepare for war.' But we needn't be in a hurry about it when the war is not discernible. We can go about the business deliberately and intelligently. At present it is not easy to build a navy intelligently, because we do not know what manner of ships we want. A little while ago we thought we wanted impervious iron-clads, but now we are getting guns and torpedo boats and dynamite arrows which these cannot resist. And so, maybe, we don't want iron-clads at all. And electricity is coming so much into fashion that maybe we will not long want steamboats. At any rate we will lose nothing by waiting for the honest intelligence of a Democratic administration to determine what we need in the shape of a navy and a naval armament."

A Republican Convention Calling for Reduction.

The Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts yesterday elected Henry P. Kidder and Edward L. Pearce delegates to Chicago, and, with but few dissenting voices, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that the leading new issue confronting the statesmanship of the present day is the question of reducing the surplus revenue of the Government; that the Republican party should recognize and put itself in accord with the best sentiments of the time on this question, and advocate in its national platform an immediate reduction of the present tariff and an increase of the free list, with a view to reducing the revenue."

ONE of the free trade Republican organs in New York city,—the Times, asserts "that it is the protectionists who have won in the fight in the House of Representatives. The Morrison-Carlisle wing of the party is in reality beaten, and badly beaten. They have barely managed to get their measure before the House, but this was done by the vote of Republicans, every man of whom would vote against the bill if it were put upon its passage to-morrow."

It is said that Mr. Merriek withdrew from the Kellogg case because he doubted the faith of the government in the prosecution. Mr. Merriek understands Kellogg's relations to the Chicago convention.

The republican papers have never forgiven Mr. Hewitt for identifying Garfield's signature to the Morey letter. The malevolent abuse of him whenever occasion offers is because Davenport thought the investigation of that affair ought to be discontinued and all energies turned to breaking down Hewitt.

SADIE REIGH, the young woman who pleaded guilty to having shot and killed Patrick Kingsley, waiter, at the Briggs House, Chicago, for defaming her character, was, on Monday, sentenced to a year and a half imprisonment in the penitentiary.

DELAWARE, New Jersey and Oregon have joined the Mulligan Blaine procession and New York is still moving in that direction.

—Base ball belts, Garman's.

Items of Interest.

Governor Hoadly has issued his proclamation, designating Friday, May 18th, as tree planting day throughout Ohio.

Passenger trains are expected to be running on the Beech Creek, Clearfield & Southwestern railroad by the middle June.

Judge Belford, member of Congress from Colorado, will deliver an oration on the evening of Decoration Day at the Court house in Lock Haven. He is said to be an eloquent speaker.

It is a rather curious fact, in the estimation of the Lancaster Intelligencer, that Pennsylvania school boards buy New England text books in which the history of the Keystone State is practically ignored.

The Sabbath loving people of Altoona justly complain of their much defeated base ball club playing on Sunday at St. Louis. The Tribune contains several communications censuring the club for its action.

A resolution of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of Wilkes-Barre, in which they agree to give the temperance people \$100 to be paid by them as a reward for the conviction of any licensed dealer, big or little, druggist or grocer, of violation of the liquor laws has been made public. The association agrees to help in all honorable ways to secure such conviction.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has refused to grant a divorce to a woman with a drunken husband, because she married him knowing that he drank, and that she knew, as all the world knows, that a promise of reformation made by men who drink is always broken. In short, she was told that as she had knowingly married a drunkard she must put up with the trials of life with him and be content to be a drunkard's wife.

On the 24th ult., it was announced that the Spanish contract for Kentucky tobacco, involving 40,000 hogsheads, had been awarded, at about eight cents a pound, to the Marquis De Campos, for whom a tobacco firm in this city act as agents. The value of the tobacco is fully \$5,000,000, and the price is much higher than the Spanish government paid two years ago.

Elk county has just lost one of its oldest residents, in the person of David Thayer, who served one term as Sheriff and kept a hotel in Ridgeway for over thirty years. He was a native of Saratoga county, New York, in 1812, and was therefore 72 years of age. He was well and favorably known by citizens in the surrounding counties.

The McKean Miner says: Newspapers though everybody does not seem to think so, are always paid for in advance. If the thoughtful subscriber doesn't do it the proprietor has to do so. The paper and ink manufacturer and printer will not wait till a year, or perhaps half a dozen years, expires before they get their pay. The subscriber in arrears should think of this.

An exchange says: The supreme court of Indiana in a recent decision declares that the legal name of a person consists of one Christian name and a surname. Any one may have as many middle names or initials as are given to him or as he chooses to take. They do not affect his legal name, and may be inserted or not in a deed or contract without affecting its validity. Nor does a mistake in the middle initial of a name in a deed in any way affect its validity, according to this decision.

The first new school house erected in Lock Haven was the present Second ward school building. It was finished in June 1855, and a month later school was opened therein. They were A. K. Brown, Orin T. Noble and John H. Orvis. Shortly afterwards an increase of teachers was found necessary and Miss Phoebe Hitchcock and Miss Sadie McEIrath were added to the force. Although twenty-nine years have passed since these persons taught every one of them is yet alive. Mr. Brown is a resident of Washington and Mr. Orvis of Bellefonte. The balance are still with us. We need not tell our readers who Squire Noble is; Miss Hitchcock, we believe, resides on Fairview street and Miss McEIrath has become the estimable wife of Mr. J. N. Welliver. There have been no alterations in the school building since that time. Many of our present prominent business and professional men were at one time students within its walls.—L. H. DEMOCRAT.

Subscribe for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.